

INTELLOFAX 20

Approved For Release 2002/08/08 : CIA-RDP82-00457R010800350007-1

CONFIDENTIAL

FORM NO. 51-44A  
FEB 1952

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY  
SECURITY INFORMATION

25X1A

## INFORMATION REPORT

REPORT NO. 

CD NO.

COUNTRY Bulgaria

DATE DISTR. 11 Mar. 1952

SUBJECT Medical and Health Situation

NO. OF PAGES 2

DATE OF INFO. 25X1C  
REFERENCE COPY  
DO NOT CIRCULATENO. OF ENCLS.  
(LISTED BELOW)PLACE  
ACQUIRED SUPPLEMENT TO REPORT NO. 25X1A  

25X1X

1. Since the war, there has been a great improvement in the health situation and in medical treatment. The Soviet system was adopted for treatment, administration, and political supervision. Special attention has been paid to preventive medicine; regular medical assistance was provided for farmers and workers, who had previously been neglected. Special posts were set up to fight malaria and dysentery and infectious diseases such as scarlet fever. Local clinics, responsible to central hospitals, were created. Medical treatment at hospitals and sanitariums was free, and, in the latter, only prescriptions had to be paid for. The number of beds in the hospitals was increased.
2. There has been some improvement in the tuberculosis problem, but the most common diseases were still rheumatism, tuberculosis, scarlet fever, malaria, and dysentery. There were some polio cases at Plevan during the past year; however precautionary measures were taken immediately, and Soviet specialists were called.
3. After World War II, in an attempt to overcome a shortage of physicians, the new regime abolished all enrolment restrictions at the university. As a result, about 5,000 medical students registered at the universities of Sofia and Plovdiv; 2,000 completed their studies and qualified as physicians. Some of them were allowed to emigrate.
4. There were enough basic medical supplies, which source believed to have been imported from the USSR, but special and proprietary drugs were in short supply. Medical institutions received lists of the supplies obtainable and physicians were forbidden to prescribe medicines not included in the list.

CONFIDENTIAL

25X1A

CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

Document No. 7
No Change In Class. <input type="checkbox"/>
<input type="checkbox"/> Declassified
Only Changed To: TS S G

Approved For Release 2002/08/08 : CIA-RDP82-00457R010800350007-1

**CONFIDENTIAL**

~~SECRET~~/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

-2-

5. Proprietary medicines were obtained mainly from Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Eastern Germany. There was sufficient Soviet and American penicillin, which was sold on authorization of a committee of the Ministry of Health. Streptomycin, prescribed only in most urgent cases, such as military tuberculosis or tubercular meningitis, was obtainable only in limited quantities. Sulfaguanidine and insulin were in short supply. Aureomycin and terramycin were not available and were not permitted to be prescribed.
6. There were two medical factories in Bulgaria, the Alenus and Labofarma, which produced large quantities of all kinds of serums and proprietary medicines.

~~SECRET~~/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ONLY

**CONFIDENTIAL**